COMMONERS ASTONISHED. ONPRECEDENTED USE OF THE CLOTURE.

PARTIAL SPEAKER PREL-HIS SUPPRESSION OF DE-BATERS IN PARLIAMENT.

Congright; 1886; North American Cable News Co. LONDON, Sept. 3.-The incidents in the House of commons last night were the culmination of a course of action which the Speaker has been pursuing for some days. He has peremptorily put the eleture in force against four Irish members, called two ex-Ministers to order and stopped the mouth of the acting leader of the Opposition, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in a manner apprecedented in the annals of modern Parliaments. Harcourt, in discussing Churchill's incitement to the Harcourt, in discussing Churchill's incitement to the Orangemen of Belfast to imitate their fore-fathers of 1798, was proceeding to explain the atrocious conduct and character of the Orangemen of '98, when the Speaker ruled him out of order. This assonished the whole House, for in several previous speeches the Orangemen of '98 had been referred to and the subject before the House was Sexton's amendment on the Belfast riots, which Churchill was charged with instigating. Furthermore, when Harcourt was proceeding to argue the point of order, the Speaker silenced him on the spet, losing temper in quite an undignified way. Later on, when he had cooled wn somewhat and when Harcourt expressed the feat that he might not be allowed by the Speaker to refer at all to Churchill's speech, the Speaker "funked" and said his ruling did not go so far as to forbid discussion on the speech of the noble tord, though it did forbid discussion on Orangemen of '98. Harcourt promptly pointed out the ongruity of permitting him to discuss a speech which referred to '98 and forbidding him to explain the reference. The meaning of all this is that Speaker Wellesley Peel has given himself over as a partisan of Lord Ranolph Churchill to an extent to which no previous Speaker of the House of Commons has lent himself to a Government leader since the pre-Revolution Parliaments, when the Speaker was the enemy of the Commone and the creature of the King. In addition Speaker Peel appears to have lost his head,

as well as Lord Randolph Churchill, who has been upting the high manner in making a mess of the leadership of the House. Between the two, they have aroused the indignation of the entire Liberal party, and two motions for adjournment, moved by English mem-bers—one of whom, Mr. Dilwyn, is one of the oldest and most respected members of the House—in order to force Churchill to permit discussion of an amendment dealing with his incitements to Belfast rioters, were striking symptoms of the state of feeling prevalent in the highest

quarters of the Liberal ranks.

From the Parnellite point of view, these proceedings look very well indeed. Churchill's insolence and the Epeaker's partiality will force the situation considerably, and the Irish members will find themselves in the pleasant position of having their obstruction done for them by one of the two great parties in English politics. The Government cannot long hold out against such a althration, nor will the country remain unmoved in view of a spectacle so extraordinary. Churchili will have to mend his ways speedily, if he does not want to land his party in a quagmire from which they will find it diffi-cult to emerge. T. P. Gill, M.P.

AN EXCUSE FOR THE SPEAKER.

LONDON, Sept. 3 .- The Pall Mall Gazette says that the scenes in the lobby and in the chamber of the House of Commons last evening in the closing debate on the proposed amendments to the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech form the leading topic of Alluding to Speaker Peel's sharp and summary rulings,
The Guzette says the general impression is that Mr. Peel
was tosty because suffering from ill health and that there
is no ground for suppesing that he was acting in collusion with the Government, or pursuing a predetermined course of action in calling the members to order
in such a peremptory style. conversation among politicians in London to-day.

MR. PARNELL TO PROPOSE A MEASURE. DRAFTING A BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF LEASE-

HOLDERS-LABOUCHERE ATTACKING CHURCHILL. LONDON, Sept. 3 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon Lord Bandolph Churchill moved that pre-edence be given to the supply bills. Mr. Dillon moved Mr. Paracil's amendment, urging that the consideration of the situation in Ireland admitted of no delay. Sir William Vernon Harcourt pointed out that if the amendment should be carried, it would be useless, as the opposition was powerless to compel the Government to introduce new measures now, therefore, he would support Lord Randolph Churchill's motion. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach urged that an end be put to the Mr. Parneli said he did not blame Sir William Har-

only by the persistent application of the principle of Try, try again " that the Irish members ever got any thing. He denied that the Irish party intended to ob struct the business of this session. He was drafting a measure giving leaseholders leave to apply to the ourts to fix fair rents, and would advise the withdrawal of the amendment if the Government would give faciliies for the introduction of such a bill at the present

had arready stated its intentions in regard to the Land bill. If Mr. Parnell desired to describe in a fuller manner the way in which he wished the question to be dealt with the Government would undertake to give a special sitting for that purpose before the close of the

John Morley expressed himself as sincerely satisfied with the Government's tromise. Mr. Parnell's amend-nent was then withdrawn.

ment was then withdrawn.

Mr. Labouchere moved an amendment declaring that Lord Handolph Churchill's speech in Beifast was calculated to provoke breaches of the law and ought to be withdrawn. He insisted that Churchill was morally answerable for the killing and wounding of so many persons in Belfast. Lord Randolph described the amendment as a vain attempt to set a net in the sight of the bird. He treated with contempt Mr. Labouchere's ciumsy attempt, and fatly refused to respond to the challenge. shallenge. Major Saunderson moved an amendment to Mr.

Labouchere's amondment, denouncing the presence of British subjects at the recent Irish convention in Chicago calling attention to the statement freely made that some Commoners avowed that they had taken the Fenian oath, and declaring that if this statement were true the members in question should be severely consured. Lord Rardolph Churchill said that the Government

sured.

Lord Rardolph Churchill said that the Government would oppose both amendments. The insiters alleged in Major Saunderson's amendment, he said, were in nowise portinent to the Speech from the Throne, and a discussion of the amendment would only still further waste the time of the House.

T. P. O'Counce attacked Lord Randolph Churchill for shirking a reply to Mr. Labouchere. He taunted Churchill with having climbed into power on the ladder of abstruction. "When there was danger of a war with Russla," continued Mr. O'Conner, "the rancor of Churchill's tonche was not softened by the prospect of a sacrifice of thousands of lives, and he did everything in his power to thwart the efforts of the Government, which was attiving to maintain peace. Churchill's world have done more to extrange and foster hatred between England and freiand than any occurrence in the last two years." [Cheers.]

Mr. Saunderson's amendment was rejected without a division. Mr. Labouchere's amendment was rejected by a vote of 202 to 119. The House then agreed to the report of the address.

Mr. Parnell house to introduce his land bill next week.

port of the address.

Mr. Parnell hopes to introduce his land bill next week.

DINNER TO WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—William Walter Phelps dinest to-night at Binda's with Channey M. Depew, Judge Stanley Matthews, ex-Governor John T. Hoffman, ex-Governor Cheney, ex-Representative Morse, of Massachusetts; ex Representative Gunckel, of Ohio; Professor Brush, of Yale, and Charles A. Dana, of The New-York Sun. It was a farewell dinner, as Mr. Phelps will sail to-morrow morning by the steamer Normandie

SELLING OUT TE GRAPH STOCKS. MONTREAL, Sept. 3 (Special) .- Considerable comment has been caused by the fact that some of the oldest shareholders of the Montreal Telegraph Company, whose lines are leased to the Great Nortwestern company, are disposing of their stock. John Crawford, and is all the largest shareholder on the board. As many as 10,000 shares have been transferred. This is no doubt due to the fact that the Canadian Pacific telegraph system will be in working order in a day or two, and the shareholders expect a serious fail in the value of the Montreal Telegraph Company's stock.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

IRON OUTPUT.—The monthly return for the Cieveland district shows that the stock of pig from has increased 21,338 tons. Arrangements to restrict the output are in Disperses.

FOR SUFFERERS IN THE MOREA.—The British man-of-Agamembon, conveying surgeons, food and tents, gone from Athens to the relief of the sufferers by the earthquakes in the Morea.

THE IMEN DELEGATES.—Messra O'Brico, Redmond and Dessey, the delegates to the Irish Convention at Chica Ro, who were among the passengers of the steamer Wisconsin, landed at Queents own to-day and went to Dublin, where they were enthusiastically received.

present to Mr. Gladstone a mammoth declaration in favor of Home Rule in Ireland. The document bears the signatures of 500,000 Iriah women.

THE RADICALS HOPEFUL. DETERMINED TO TEACH THE ENGLISH PEOPLE WHAT HOME RULE MEANS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Copyright, 1886, North American Cable News Co. LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Radicals are full of fight and are preparing for a vigorous lecture and pamphiet campaigo when Parliament adjourns, whereby they hope to accomplish what they had not time to do before the election, namely to educate the people and teach them what Home Rule means. C. A. V. Conybeare, an aggressive Radical of the most advanced type, representing the sturdy mining constituency of Camourne, Cornwall, said to THE TRIBUNE representative

to-day : " We were defeated at the last election, mainly because we hadn't time to divest the Home Rule scheme of the falsehoods and misrepresentations with which our opreally is. It was sprung upon them too suddenly. Englishmen think slowly, but they are amenable to We shall not rest during vacation, but propose to carry the war into the atrongholds of the Liberal-Unionists waste-paper Unionists, 1 call them. We hope to make the men who elected them see the error of their ways and bring such pressure to bear upon their representatives, through petitions and otherwise, that the risk of being unseated at the next elecwill make them hesitate about supporta Tory Government through thick and Despite their non-committal address, the Tories have blundered by betraying in their speeches that they are drifting toward severe coercion or a sweeping land-purchase scheme. My opinion is that on either of these rocks the: will go to pieces. The Democracy of England will not tolerate coercion, nor will they put their hands in their pockets to help the Irish land lords. The latter they have shown conclusively. Poscontinued the first state of the payer and a conclusively. Fos-sibly the Tories may bring in some measure of County Government applicable to the three kingdoms, but that would be more makeshift legislation and would not at all satisfy the demands of the Irish. Their commissions of inquiry are futile and absure and can be productive of nothing but irritation. The Scotch and Weish are be-ginning to feel the need of Home Rule for themselves and in order to get it will be all the more willing to help Ireland.

gining to feel the need of Home Rule for themselves and in order to get it will be all the more willing to help Ireland.

"The radical programme for the future embraces manbood suffrage one man, one vote—paid members, church discatablishment, abolition of the House of Lords, election expenses to be put on the rates, etc. We shall push these measures to a division on every possible occasion with a view to detaching from the Government some of their Liberal-Unionist support. It is possible, too, that affairs may take a turn in the East which will prompt Lord Satisbury to adopt a policy which the Liberal-Unionists cannot support. Then may come our opportunity. In any event, I regard Home Rule for Ireland as a foregone conclusion."

The average pay of miners in Mr. Conybeare's district is only fifteen shillings a week. He will now seek legislation to better their condition. He regards the Irish settlement as a stepping atone to sweeping reforms with reference to land and other burning questions all over England.

PARDONED BY PRINCE ALEXANDER.

AMNESTY TO ALL THE CONSPIRATORS.

THE CABINET REORGANIZED-NO EXCUSE FOR RUS-SIA TO INTERFERE-DISTURBED BY THE CZAR'S

DISPATCH. London, Sept. 3 .- Prince Alexander arrived in Sophia this morning. He made a triumphal entry into the city, excerted by the municipal authorities, who had gone two kilometres outside the city to await his arrival. Addresses of welcome were presented to Alexander in the great square in front of the Palace. All then proceeded to the Cathedral, where a Te Deum mass was celebrated. Artillery salutes were fired at the garrison and the troops were reviewed. The ceremonies concluded with a reception to the foreign diplomatic representatives. Rejoicing continues without abatement throughout Bulgaria. Prince Alexander has ordered the release of all political prisoners. The Ministry has been reconstructed, M. Stambuloff remaining as Premier. M. Stambuloff declares that civil war in Bulgaria would be the only possible pretext for the intervention of Rus ander will do its utmost to conciliate the Czar and effect

An attempt was made to wreck the train which was conveying Prince Alexander to Sophia. Near Philipp opolis the engineer discovered an obstruction on the track and brought the train to a standstill. It was found that five eleepers had been placed across the rails. The Prince when informed of the attempt upon his life showed no sign of fear, maintaining a calm meanor. The revolutionary regiments in Sephia have surrendered unconditionally to Prince Alexander and appealed to him for elemency. Prince Alexander, when he reached Bukharest on his journey to Sopaia, tele-

lished correspondence between the Czar and Princa Alexander, says: "After the Czar's reply the House of Battenberg may be considered to have ceased to reign in Bulgaria. That reply also humiliates England, whose immentations nobody regards. Events in Egypt proved England's incurable egotism. Prance must arrive at an entente cordiale with Russia both on the Mediterranean and in the Far East against British invasion."

Mediterranean and in the Far East against British invasion."

The Amarrian press generally pronounce Prince Alexand argue that his abdication is now inevitable.

Telegrams received in Paris from Sophia state that
the Czar's reply to Prince Alexander's letter has produced a profound impression in Bulgaria. The dispatches say that the Czar's proclaimed hostility has
paralyzed the movement in favor of the Prince's return
to the throne and has encouraged the revolutionists. It
is stated that the Prince's abdication is believed to be
imminent.

M. de Gierra Russian Minister of Foreign Afairs has

M. de Giers, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has M. de Greer, russian similare or robeign Allairs, marrived in Berlin and will remain two days. To-day he visited Prince Bismarck and was afterward received in audience by Emperor William.

Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, had an interview to-day with Lord Iddesleigh, Secretary for Foreign Aflairs.

DISMASTED IN A HURRICANE.

HALIFAX, Sept. 3 (Special) .- The dismasted arkentine P. J. Palmer, of Dorchester, N. B., Captain pine and spruce to Buenos Ayres, arrived here to-day. The captain reports that he sailed from Portland August 16, and in latitude 68° 1', longitude 32° 21', encountered a terrific hurricane from east-northeast to south, lasting six hours. The sea swept the deck of everything movable. The boats were smashed, deckload started adrift, the bulwarks and a number of stanchions broken and the masts carried away. One sailer was drowned.

BRISHANE, Sept. 3.—The Queensland Assembly by a vote of 40 to 9 has rejected the motion favoring a division of the colony into two separate portions, to be called North and South Queensland.

ROME, Sept. 3. - The cholera returns for Italy for the ROME, Sept. 3.—The cholera returns for frair for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday are: San Marco in Lamis, 25 new cases and 11 deaths; Ravenna, 18 new cases and 6 deaths; Rimini, 20 new cases and 7 deaths; in all the other infected districts, numbering now nine towns, 46 new cases and 17 deaths.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

SHODE ISLAND ANTI-SALOON DELEGATES. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3 (Special).-The Republican State Central Committee, in response to many petitions from nearly every town in the State, has unanimously appointed eight delegates and eight alternates to represent Rhode Island at the Chicage antisaloon conference. The delegates are as follows: United States Senator Jonathan Chace, ex-Congressmen L. W. Ballou, H. B. Metcalf, Albert L. Sayles, T. Mumla W. Bailou, H. B. actean, Albert E. Sayles, F. Adultord Scabury, Lewis R. Smith, Thomas W. Chace and Arthur Perry. The alternates are: Hon. William A. Harris, possible candidate for Governor; Warren O. Arnold, Ellery H. Wilson, Speaker of the House, John H. Borden, Andrew H. Manchester, ex Governor Augustus O'Bourne, Henry C. Whippie and George T. Cranstus O'Bourne, Henry C. Whippie and George T. Cranstus.

These gentlemen are all prominent Republicans learly all of them are Prohibitionists, and several of hem have worked at times with the Prohibition party

BALTIMORE AND ORIO IN CASTLE GARDEN. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, by permission of the Commissioners of Emigration, yes-terday established Robert Bishop as agent in Castle Garden. The Geiser, of the Thingvalla Line, arrived with 500 passengers gesterlay, the first that were pro-vided with tickets by the Baltimore and Onio.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. CHICAGO, Sept. 3.-The Western Freight Association Committee were in session to-day trying to reach an agreement to put in effect the gross money pool plan to govern traffic in that territory. It was proposed to make the new pool for five years, the commissioner to fix the percentages, which if not satisfactory could be appealed to a board of control. All of the roads voted in favor of the scheme except the Wabash. The latter said that the old pool was still in force and was good enough for that road. The upshot will be a majority and minority report to the general meeting next Tues-

Boston, Sept. 3.—The Union Pacific Railroad's statement for July shows gross earnings of \$2,442,058; expenses, \$1,376,699; taxes, \$53,635, and not earnings A PETITION FROM IRISH WOMES.—Mrs. T. D. Sullivan, wife of the Lord-Mayor of Dublin, and a deputation of general states will go to Hawarden on September 21 to 1885, of \$31,035. The net earnings for the seven months NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1886.

ending with July were \$4,143,046, a decrease from last

The gross earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for July were \$2,330,741; expenses, \$1,161,787, and not earnings, \$1,168,954; an increase in net carnings over July, 1885, of \$473,978. The net carnings for seven months ending with July were \$6,013,087, an increase over last year of \$162,465. The cross carnings of the Mexican Central Railway for July were \$276,538; expenses, \$204,477, and net carnings, \$72,061; a decrease in the net carnings from July, 1885, of \$6,627. The net carnings for the seven months ending with July were \$703,167, a decrease from last year of \$184,566.

NOT AN ORDINARY PRISONER.

MYSTERY ENVELOPING AN ARREST BY ONE OF IN-

SPECTOR BYRNES'S MEN. There was a prisoner at Police Headquarters ast evening whose case was enveloped in considerable mystery. He was taken there at 9 o'clock by Detective Owen Haley. He was taken into Inspector Byrnes' room through the entrance leading from Mott-st. The prisoner was short, stout and healthy looking and carried himself in the stiff manner of the professional military man. Detective Haley did not want the man to escape and as a precautionary measure a pair of nickel-plated handcuffs united the two men. When the prisoner came to the last liquor-store before the dungeon cell came in view he asked the detective if he could have a drink. The detective was willing, but being in the perwas considerable commotion when the prisoner was taken into the room where so many distinguished officlais have been of late, and after a few prief inquiries as to his age and business he was led to the Alderman's to his age and business he was led to the Alderman's ceil. The prisoner had with him a handbag, while the detective carried one not as large and somewhat worn. Both the men were dusty, and had evidently travelled a long distance together. When Detective Haley was asked by a reporter who the prisoner was he said in a subdued voice: "Wait! There will be something good!" In the detective bureau all were silent as to the mysterious prisoner. No one would admit that the prisoner was a member of the select American colony in Canada, but that he was a person of more than ordinary importance all things seemed to indicate.

ROBBED IN A CHICAGO STREET.

THIEVES ASSAULT A WEALTHY STOCKMAN AND

ESCAPE WITH \$1,500. CHICAGO, Sept. 3 .- The boldest robbery that has taken place in this city for some time was perpetrated about 9 o'clock last night on La Salle-st., near an alley running between Monroe and Adams sts. At that time John McGregor, a wealthy stockman, living in Davenport, Iowa, was travelling along the east sidewalk, when he noticed four men walking rapidly after him. They came up with him just as the shadow of th to pass. As he did so one of the men raised his arm to pass. As he did so one of the men raised his arm quickly and with some biunt weapon he held in his hand dealt McGregor a powerful blow on the head, stretching him insensible on the ground. The robbers then toos \$1.500 from his waist-coat pocket, which they ent open and ran down the alley before any one could pursue them. McGregor was at the stock yards yesterday, where he sold two carloads of cattle for the amount stolen, and had evidently been shallowed by the thieves. They knew exactly where to look for the money, for only the pocket containing it was disturbed. The police have no clew to the perpetrators.

THE FIRE RECORD.

SEVEN HUNGARIANS BURNED TO DEATH. WILLIAMSPORT, Sept. 3 (Special) .- A dispatch Sun and Banner to-night from Hughesville states that a shanty on the line of the Williamsport and North Branch Railroad, in Sullivan County, about twenty miles distant from Hughesville, was burned last night. It was occupied by twenty-two Hungarians. lives. When the floors fell there was a wild cry from lives. When the floors fell there was a wild cry from within. Some of the victims were still alive but were buried and crushed under the failing rafters. One fluorarian said that they had not time to awaken their sleeping comrades. Besides the loss of life and the destruction of the building, \$300 in money which had been saved up by the Hungarians and stowed away was consumed. A ton of floor, three barrels of meal and the clothing of all the lumntes of the shanty were burned.

DESTRUCTION OF A NEW-YORK VILLAGE. CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Sept. 2 (Special) .- The namlet of Minaville was nearly all destroyed by fire ast night. About a dozen buildings were burned, causing heavy loss.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 3 .- Fire this morning estroyed the fourth floor of No. 161 West Pratt-st., ocupled by John M. Hartel, paper box manufacturer. The lower floors were occupied by different persons whose stocks were damaged by water. The damage is \$15,000.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 8 .- The Illinois Central Railroad baggage or tickets. The cause is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion. MISSOULA, Mont., Sept. 3.-I. C. Power & Co.'s agricult

iral warehouse and Rankin's Hall were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$25,000; no insurance. PORT COCKBURN, Ont., Sept. 3 .- The steamer Niplesng, of the Muskoka and Niplssing Navigation Company's line, was burned to the water's edge at her dock here last night. The crew were saved with difficulty. ORILLIA, Ont., Sept. 3.—McKay's woollen mill was

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., Sept. 3. -Twelve houses owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and occupied by twenty-four families were destroyed by fire this ELLICOTT CITY, Md., Sept. 3.-The four-story paper

mill of Mentzel & Son, opposite this place, on the Patapsco River, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The damage is heavy. The building belonged to the Union Manufacturing Company. AIDED IN THEFT BY A BLIND DAUGHTER. CHICAGO, Sept. 3 .- An old woman dressed in deep mourning, accompanied by a younger one, went

into a prominent retail dry goods store here yesterday, and in half an hour both women left the establishmen in the custody of a detective, who took them to the Central Police Station. The elder woman wept contin usly, while the younger one groaned and sadly be mouned her fate. Although of a prepossessing figur mound her fate. Atthough of a proposed in and stylishly dressed, her otherwise handsome face was greatly marred by her two sightless eyes.

The women are mother and daughter, Sophia and Christina Singer, and reside at No. 830 Indiana-st. The

Christina Singer, and reside at No. 830 Indiana-at. The crime for which they were arrested is shoplifting. The old woman is considered an expert at the calling. The blind daughter, possibly twenty-four years of age, is used by her mother as a sort of clook to disarm suspicion and aid her in carrying off her plunder. Three times has she been detected in her crime and each time whe has been forgiven by the persons whom she robbed; the utter helplessness of her blind daughter being a silent plea, too strong for the wronged merchants to withstand. Yesterday's repetition of the thefts, however, showed them the uselessness of further elemency, and the two women were handed over to a detective. A search of their premises in Indiana-s..., revealed a veritable nest of stolen property.

CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF A SEA CAPTAIN BALTIMORE, Sept. 3 .- Captain R. P. Dixon, of this city, was missed recently from his vessel in branch of the Potomac River, and the appearance of lood on the cabin floor led to the belief that he had two colored men, Bradford and Briscoe, both of whom left the vessel and she was found abandoned. Briscohas been arrested at Leonardtown and has confessed overboard. He gave Briscoe a part of the money stolen from Captain Dixon. Dixon's body has been found on the Virginia side of the Potomac with the skull crushed and his throat cut. Captain Dixon was fifty-six years old and was for many years a captain in the West indies and senth American trade. Searching parties are looking for Bradford, but his arrest has not yet been accomplished.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

CAUGHT IN THE MACHINERY AND KILLED.

A SLEEPING-CAR OVERTURNED. Bind Blash, Minn, Sept. 3.—The steeping-car of the wankee and 31. Paul train feaving 51. Paul at 4 p. m., vel-was run into by a freight train at Norwood Junction, deeper, filled with passengers, was overturned. Several sons were injured, but nobody was killed.

sone were injured, but nobody was killed.

DYNAMITE STOREHOUSES MUST GO.
CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The Board of Trustees of the tow
Lake yesterbay adopted a resolution instructing the telerk to notify all persons, frum and corporations ownin
using magazines, or places in which gampowder, nitro
cerine, dynamite, or other explosives are kept or stored to
town of Lake, that they must remove such magazines
explosives within thirty days. Another name is added to
list of those who were killed at the dynamite explosion
Brighton last Sunday. Mrs. Eliza Devine, the old woman
freed opposite the exploided magazine, died last night at
county hospital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The police to-day arrested a neg-

THE SOUTH SHAKEN AGAIN. ANOTHER SEVERE SHOCK FELT.

TERROR RENEWED IN UNFORTUNATE CHARLESTON.

STILL SINGING AND PRAYING IN THE PUBLIC PARES-TWO MORE BUILDINGS FALL AND ANOTHER WOMAN IS KILLED-HOW

THE COLORED PEOPLE ACTED

DURING THE FORMER SHOCK. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 .- Another shock of earth quake was felt about 11 o'clock to-night all along the Southern Atlantic coast. It was not attended by any damage so far as can be learned, but was strong enough to cause a stampede from their instruments of the telegraph operators in Charleston, Augusta and Columbia and perhaps other places. They soon returned, however, and resumed business. The shake was felt from Jacksonville to Washington. It was plainly perceptible in Washington, but not strongly as on Tuesday night.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.-At one minute to 11 o'clock to-night another terrific shock passed over the city. Consternation again prevails. People camping in the public squares are singing and praying. Two buildings fell. An unknown white woman was killed by a falling wall this

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 3 .- At 11:02 to-night a

well-defined shock of earthquake was felt here. It was preceded by a light rumbling noise. The osciliation of buildings was marked on the upper JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 3 .- At 10:02 to-night

a distinct shock of earth quake was felt here, last ing five seconds. It caused great excitement. RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 3 .- At 11:03 to night a

shock of earthquake was here. In some places in the upper part of the city it was as severe as that of last Tuesday night, people in some cases leaving their beds and rushing into the streets. The oscillation is said to have been perceptible from seu heast to northwest. No noise accompanied the shock.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 3. -At 10:40 p. m. another shock was distinctly felt. The streets were again filled with people.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 3 .- Another distinct, but not severe earthquake shock was felt here at 11 p. m. Much alarm was created and many peo ple rushed from their houses to the street.

IN AND AROUND THE SHAKEN CITY. CHARLESION AS IT APPEARED TWO NIGHTS AFTER

THE SHOCK. CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3 (Specials-The villagers from sixty miles out from Charleston reported renewed shocks yesterday, the heaviest of which appear to have been at about 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning. We found yesterday in our ride here from Atlanta on the relief engine the people living out of doors for this entire distance. Usually the family was grouped under a tree and often made a very interesting picture. They all rose and gazed on the flying engine as if it was a new earthquake and returned the salutes of the pas sengers with undisguised melancholy. At Ridge ville there was not a chimney standing. The en tire population was living out doors and in boxcars. Flowing fissures were reported and repeated shocks had been felt during the day. Two people were killed in this neighborhood by falling houses. Cautions were issued here to the conductor to run very slow, and gangs of track hands were seen at work on the twisted track that we might pass over it. Looking down a long stretch of track the rails were frequently seen out of line several feet. A

very intelligent trackman said: "The earth has contracted. I have been going up the road all day cutting out pieces of bar. I have cut out as much as five feet in one place. I cut two feet out of here. The earth contracts and that bends the rails. So we have to shorten them." He also told of a stream of water that came gushto-day. There was no time to save ing out in the midst of a gang of workmen and rose is. The cause is supposed to have been several feet in the air.

At Jedburg we saw a pitiful sight. Hundreds of negroes and whites were gathered at the depot on the platform singing and praying. They took no notice of our arrival, but their weird strong singing went ou. Such terror never saw on so many faces. Women were crying and children's features wer tense with fear. Some had fainted and others were prostrated. It was rapidly growing dark and as night gathered, the terror seemed to grow. At the word of prayer every soul went down in abase ment. The prayers, intoned so that they were almost songs and interrupted by shouts and screams, were pathetic and exciting beyond description. The prayers were directed squarely against the earthquake. Whites and blacks joined in; even the travellers lifted their hats and bowed their heads. It was a scene never to be forgotten; these wretched and pitiful people turned out of their homes, huddled under quilts or on the bare ground and showing paroxysms of fear-ignorant superstitious and weeping. The women and children would ask us questions with tears streaming down their cheeks and them with us although we were going into the seat of danger. It was nearly dark when we left there. The little ones were crawling under the quilts stretched on poles There were no signs of food or supper-getting. The praying and shouting had increased and the songs. shouts and the wails of the children followed us down the track.

A few miles further on your correspondent drank his first earthquake water. It came from a fissure which had thrown up a car load of bluish mud very sticky and cohesive. The water tasted o sulphur and iron, but not disagreeably so. At this place we saw the first house that had been levelled by the shock. It was a country double house, and in its fall it killed a woman and a child. It was tumbled into a heap just as looks a heap of chips shaken flat. It was now dark and the engine that should have had us in Charleston at 2 o'clock was picking its way slowly along. Camp fires blazed in the woods, homes were deserted and silent, and their inhabitants flitting about the fires people the woods and

remind one of war times. Our engine all at once was thrown sharply to th right and then to the left and a telegraph lineman who was sitting on the tender was thrown to the ground and severely injured. On stopping we learn that a sharp shock had passed. The track is three feet wide and out of gear to the right and left. A track hand reports a shock half an hour ago, accompanied with an explosion which opened the ground for spaces of six feet and threw streams of water fifteen feet high. The engine crawled along again and the outbound passenger train met and passed us at a mail's pace. We felt constant mequalities, the track rising and sinking and swaying. We passed by fissures of flowing water which almost lined the track. We detected them by the smell of sulphur even before we could see the water glistening. Truly we were in the midst of earthquakes. A feeling of depression and awe seized upon the party of travellers that began the trip so gayly and would not be thrown off. Often for a hundred feet the engine recled as if it were a boat and so we came into Charleston. The first sight that struck us on en tering was a line of cars crowded to suffocation with people turned in for the night. The first sound was of religious singing proceeding from each of the cars. The first impression made on us by Charleston was that it was a disorderly city, the sidewalks and streets being filled with bricks and debris The second impression was that it was a slightly tipsy city, a house here and there being out of plumb and leaning aff ctionately against its neighbor. The third impression was that it was a camp. Citadel Green and every park and breathing place

was covered with tents, under which could be seen people packed like sardines. The streets were filled with people hurrying to and fro with baggage and bedclothes-always walking in the middle of the street. At every hand we met mothers carrying babies, fathers carrying bedelothes and chil-dren carrying themselves and seeking the tents in the parks. A sinister effect was produced by the fact that there was not a light in the second story of any building. On the first floor it was usually dark; above the first floor invariably so. The final impression after a two hours' ride was that a mortal blow had been struck the brave old city and that she was staggering ou stoward a very desperate future. The piles of debris in front of brick ouildings was continuous, indicating that none had escaped. Many immense buildings had crumbled and fallen, such as the store of W. M. Bird. which is a total wreck. I talked with many people and caught the discussion in the crowds. Mr. Brenner, the veteran superintendent of the Western Union, who has for forty years been among

these scenes, said to me : "The Lord did Charleston fifty times more harm in a fifteen-second shake than the war did in five years. I walked through this town by the light of the fire of '61, and the damage is twenty times greater now than then. I have spent the day examining, and I have seen but one brick house—George W. Williams's new house—that is not injured. The city is so unsettled and cracked that it will be necessary to tear the houses down and re-build them. You can find no words to fitly describe

the situation."

Let us take the case of Mr. O'Driscoll, manager of the Western Union in this city. He had not had his clothes off since Monday night. Last night he left his work for a little rest, Mr. Dillon, the model manager of the Savannah office, having relieved him. I asked him where he was going?

"To my wife and children, who are now sleeping on the grass in the church lot," said he. He added: "When we tumbled out of our house my wife was in her night clothes without even her shoes on. She and my children slept thus unprotected on the grass. They have slept there ever since. I shall go now and lie down on the grass by their side and sleep."

"Where will you sleep to-morrow night ?"

sleep."

"Where will you sieep to-morrow night?"

"On the grass."

"And where the night after?"

"God pleasing, on the grass."

"You have no plans for the future?"

"None, except never to take my family back into one of those brick bonses. The walls of my house are very thick, but I have barely dared to steal in and get a few blankets. The full horror of this thing will be disclosed when we have a storm. These unsettled walls will then come tambling in and they shall not catch my family."

This is the feeling of the people in general. The demand for the Government tents promised The News and Courier is as overwhelming as if they were new houses of approved strength. The Charlestonians are committed to the grass and tents and nothing but repairs and winter will drive them indoors again.

The situation in Charleston has been better yesterday than up toward Saminerville. Only one slight shock was felt late and that came about 6:30 and creeted little excitement. A puzzling thing here is the casting up of blue mud through fissures in the asnd. The gray sand parts and discloses a crack through which the lava-like mid oozes up until its spiled in orderly lines from one to two feet above the fissure, making a strange contrast and effect. There is an under current of despair in all that is said or done here. The people are dazed and full of uncertainty. One never estimates the damage or discusses the future. The main question is: "Where is it safest to sleep to-night?" I think the investigations of three days have deepened the sense of damage to buildings. It is doubtful if there is a store or dwelling in the city that its owner feels safe in, omitting any fear of future shocks. There are palled faces on all sides, the exhaustion and tension of the past three days and nights intensitying the pallor while it quets the tunuit. Charleston is a worn and weary city. As we drove toward the telegraph office last night a policeman stopped our carriage.

"That street is full of beds and people. You can't godown it." he said.

our carriage. "That street is full of beds and people. You can't at the Charleston Hotel, the most massive looking hotel in the city, only fourteen rooms out of 175 are considered tenable. The Mills House is abandoned.

Early this morning I made a tour of the city.

Everything was quiet and steady. The singing

Everything was quiet and steady. The singing had abated and the prayers had died on the lips of the people. An occasional brick or cornice tumbling to the sidewalk broke the stillness of the morning. A cool breeze swept through the tents and chilled the uneasy steepers on the grass.

H. W. Grady.

WHAT CAUSED THE EARTHQUAKE. A NEWSPAPER THEORY AS TO ITS ORIGIN-TERROR

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3 .- The News and Courier will publish to-morrow the following explanation of the recent earthquakes:

There can be no doubt that the various earthquake shocks had their origin in the islands of the Mediterranean and in Greece and Italy.
On August 29 was reported the occurrence of a destructive earthquake throughout Greece and Italy; that there had been two eruptions of Vesuvius and that the volcano was still active. These erupvent to the internal motion, which had produced the quaking of the earth in that vicinity, but the shocks being communicated to the earth have travelled in various directions, in some with more violence than in others, as they were felt the same day throughout Egypt, but doing little dam-The shocks seem to have extended westward with

more rapidity and violence than in any other direction, the vibrations of the particles of the earth's surface being transmitted under the sea at the rate of about one hundred miles an hour, occupying about seventy-two hours in travelling a distance of 6,500 miles before reaching the Western shores of the Atlantic, travelling as it did almost due west. One of the first points on the shore lin which it could reach was the coast of South Carolina, but we see that it was felt along the entire coast as far north as Boston, and spread across th continent with diminishing force as the various more solid and rocky portions of the surface crust retarded the vibrations, until it seems to have been almost entirely stopped by friction in the ex treme Northwestern States. The reason why the shocks were more violent in the vicinity of Charleston and Summerville is that there is more of a soft yielding nature in the superficial upper strata which conducted the vibrations, and the forward movements of the earth-waves meeting with less resistance than from the hard substances further in the interior were more rapid and jerky, and shook the surface with more violence. The presence of the innumerable fissures observable in the city and country as far as Summerville and beyond is accounted for by this same soft material yielding readily to the pressure of the earth-waves which pushed up the thin crust and squeezed out, as it were, the water and sand subject to the pressure. The blue sand and the yellow sand thus ejected are found in the upper strata, and that it came from near the surface is proven by the fact that no marl is found in it and that it begins at from sixty-five to eighty feet below the surface and extends to nearly 1,100 feet deep. To show still more conclusively that the wave motions were confined to a lumited depth beneath the surface, it is only necessary to state that none of the shallow or 400-feet arte sian wells are at all affected, nor is there any change noticeable in the flow or quality of the water from the two deep artesian wells as would have been the case if the cause of the earthquake had been local or deepseated. This statement of the communication of land waves to enormous distances is fully verified by the observations of previous earthquakes since and even before the Christian era. The absence of a tidal wave proves conclusively that the cause o the disturbance was confined to the land and the jerky motion communicated to vessels, as reported by their officers, was caused by the vertical vibrations intermediate between the rapid forward transmission and the slower backward jerks. At a joint meeting of the Charleston Exchange

and the Merchants' Exchange to-day the following was unanimously adopted:

was unafilmously adopted:

To all Exchanges and commercial bodies:
Our banas, warehouses, cotton presses, wharves, railroads, fice mills and everything else necessary for handing business though damaged are in working order. We fear no further disturbance. The destruction

PRICE THREE CENTS.

GEN. SHALER TO BE REMOVED THE MAYOR'S ACTION WILL BE APPROVED.

THOMAS C. ACTON TO BE APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF

THE HEALTH BOARD. It was learned from private but entirely trustworthy and well-informed sources yesterday that Governor Hill has at last decided to act upon Mayor Grace's order of removal directed against Goueral Shaler as President of the Board of Health, and that he has decided to approve the order. His intention communicated pesterday to a person sustaining intimate relation with him was that he should hand down the memorandum of him was the next week. General Shaler was removed by the Mayor in a proceeding precisely similar to that at which the famous Squire-Thompson-Fiyan compact was brought out. The General did not fight the pro-ceeding, but contented bimeelf with a denial of the Mayor's authority to institute it. The charges against him were for bribery in connection with the purchases of armory sites, and were those upon which he has twice

been tried, the jury disagreeing both times.

The Mayor began his proceeding looking to removal of General Shaler in December, 1885, but adjourned it to the second disagreement he called up the hearing again, but the defendant demurred, alleging that the case was one in which the Mayor of the city was not authorized to act. Mr. Grace, acting upon Corporation Counsel Lacombe's advice, overruled the demurrer. The defeudant and his counsel thereupon withdrew from the room and took no further part in the proceedings. The Mayor heard the testimony against the accused man and no defence being offered, on June 25 he sent Governor Hill his order removing the General. It has not been heard from since. The Governor neither approved the finding nor dismissed the case. Great pressure has recently been brought to tear upon him to force him to act. He has been semi-officially informed that if he neglects to nand down his decision any longer on the case of bribery another case of incompetency and neglect of duty will be brought by the Mayor, whose Commissioners of Accounts, Messre, Shearman and Adamson, the prose-cutors in the Squire hearing, already have the second case prepared. When this information was given to the Governor, he was told that he might regard it as a distinct notification that he would be placed in an em-barrassing position by a renewal of the effort to remove General Shaler. He was told that Mayor Grace was prepared to dedicate the remainster of his tern, if necessary, to the work of ousting Shaler. Under these circumstances the Governor has thought it best to act, and he has told no less than three men that his decision adverse to the General would be handed down next

The appointment of General Shaler's successor will be made by the Mayor on his individual responsibility. The "advice and consent" of the Board of Aldermen are not necessary. The Mayor has told several of his friends who have urged this or that Democrat upon him that he should appoint a Republican. With his usual sagacity he has determined not to allow the criticism to be made that he wants Shaler out in order to strengthen the County Democracy. He wanted to appoint Dr. Chandler, who was General Shaler's predecessor, but the again. The Mayor's next choice was Theo-fore Roosevell but when the intimation was conveyed to him that Mr. Grace entertained such an intention, he, too. indicated that he did not wish the appointment. The Mayor's choice then lay between Thomas E. Acton, D. Willis James, and Joel B. Erhardt. It is believed that Mr. Acton stands the best chance. Jackson 8. Schultz, who is an intimate and political friend of Mr. Grace, is anxious that Mr. Acton shall be appointed, and it is thought that the Mayor will attach great importance to Mr. Schultz's preference. He will make the appointment within an hour after receiving Governor Hill's approval of his order removing General Shaler.

HILLMAN ENDS HIS LIFE AT LAST.

HE REFUSES TO TAKE FOOD AND DIES A RAVING MANIAC.

Charles J. Hillman, of Barre, Mass., who shot dimeelf seven times at the Grand Union Hotel about two weeks ago, with the intention of putting an end to his life, which he declared unendurable on account of gloomy forebodings of a religius character, died yester day at Bellevue Hospital. When he was first taken te the hospital, in an unconscious condition, Dr. Mitchell performed upon him the delicate operations of trachcotomy and trephenius, as a desperate chance of saving his life. On regaining con sciousness Hillman declared that he wished to live and effects of the operations. The wound in his skull healed healed so that it resembled only the scratch of a pin. Pive days ago the doctor dressed his throat for the last time and told the patient that he would be sent away cured on the morrow. Up to this time Hillman was decile in the hands of the doctor. On several occasions during the process of his recovery he showed slight symptoms of insanity, but not until he received the news of his intended discharge did he seem to realize that he was once more to be thrown on his own resources.
"Doctor," he said, "after all there was no use in your saving my lite. I will only have it all to go through shall have to attempt suicide again, and I wish to avoid the horrors and suffering of another wish to avoid the horrors and saliering of anothers attempt. I will die now and you shall not prevent it."

He then refused to take any hourishment and became violently insane. A strait-jacket was put upon him and for five days food and medicine were administered to him by means of a stomach tube. Violent ravings were succeeded by periods of exhausted unconsciousness, and in spite of all that could be done for him he died yesterday from acute mania and physical prostration.

tion. He was an acute business man and had amassed considerable wealth, but had been for years before his attempt at suicide a confirmed victim of religious mania. Had he lived, it would have been necessary to contine him in an insane asylum. The coroner was informed of his death. It is not probable that an inquest will be note. The body will be embalaned and sent to his family at Barre to-morrow for burial.

CHARGED WITH POISONING HER NEPHEW PITTSBURG, Sept. 3 (Special) .- Mrs. Lizzie Bunnell was arrested this afternoon on the charge of administering arsenic to her nephew, Edward S. Shaw, age nineteen, who lived with her. He is a telegraph operator for the Baltimore Company at Glenwood. Two of vomiting and a physician was called. The boy's sufferhe suspected the boy was suffering from poisoning. Five different analyses were made by chemists, and Five different analyses were made by chemists, and each time the arsenic theory proved correct. The physician finally hat the boy removed to a hospital, water none but an employe was allowed to give him food and medicine. There he soon began to improve, but he is still seriously ill. His mands and arms have become useless and are in a condition resembling paralysis. Mrs. Buancil exhibited no surprise when the policeman arrested her. She assected she was innocent, and says the boy's mother, her sister, is dead and that she had taken care of him since his infancy. She profosed great affection for him. She volunteered the information that his life was insured for a small amount, not over \$500, in addition to his poley with the faithmore and Onto Company. The two polices were in favor of his grandmother, who re-ides with Mrs. Bunnell Mrs. Bunnell is accretary to the master mechanic of the Baltimore and Onto Kond.

THE ALLEGED YELLOW FEVER AT BILOXI. Biloxi, Miss., Sept. 3 (Special) .- A public meeting was held here to-day to make a protest against meeting was held here to-day to make a protest against the report sent forth by Doctors Salomon and Scales that yellow fever prevails here. A preamble and resolution were adopted. The preamble and Dr. Felix Fermento, a distinguished physician of New-Orleans, are of the opinion that the seven convalences unfored from bilious intermittent fever and not yellow fever. The resolutions request that the New-Orleans Medical Association and the New-Orleans Medical association and the New-Orleans Medical association and the the expense of the citizens of this phase, at the expense of the citizens of this phase, at the expense who may carefully and fully investigate the reported cases of yellow fever which have occurred at Cadet Point.

WISHING TO BE ANONYMOUS IN THE GRAVE. CHICAGO, Sept. 3 (Special).-The will of George F. Harris, who was killed in a liquor store two weeks aro, was admitted to probate to-day. that his body shall be buried in Graceland Cemetery. and that no religious ceremonies shall be held over his shall be marked by a granite headstone six feet high, two feat wide and three inches thick. His name is to be omitted from the headstone, which is to give simply feed adte of his birth and death. In the will are a few verses of peetry which he desires to have pieced on the monu-

STABBING AFFRAY AT ROCKA WAY BEACH. In the course of a dispute over the Hanlan-Courtney race in Hussey & Foley's barroom at Rock-away Beach last night, "Mike" Garry and "Pete," the bar-tender, came to blows. Garry then drow a knife and slashed "Pete" in the face, and his whole cheek was laid open. Garry was arrested and taxen to the Queens County Jali at Long Island City.